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never having a boundary of his run to recover a half share of the cost from the loss of the adjoining country, whenever such adjoining land was sold. And your petitioners would therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House should take such immediate steps as may be deemed fit to meet the urgency of the case.

And your petitioners will ever humbly pray, &c., &c.

## THE MONTH: SCIENCE AND ARTS.

An important metallurgical discovery has been lately made, which will have a profound influence on the manufacture of iron. Bessemer's process for converting iron into steel was ingenious, and successful with the best kinds of iron; but it was inapplicable to the inferior kinds produced in North-east Scotland and in Northamptonshire. Now, however, Bessemer is beaten by Heston, a manufacturer in the Essex valley, for he can take common pig, and turn it into steel, and by a very simple process. He covers the bottom of a cupola with nitre, pours thereon the molten metal which he desires to convert, and chemistry does the rest. At the end of two or three minutes, a fierce flame bursts from the top of the cupola. Presently all is quiet; the nitre, by the action of the intense heat, is converted into phosphate of soda, and the iron is cooled. That is the whole process; and on opening the cupola there is a solid mass of steel, weighing from twelve hundred-weight to a ton, ready for the hammer, and to be wrought into any of the forms in which it is required for the market. As is well known, the use of steel has greatly increased of late years, and we are constantly told there are many other purposes to which it could be applied, if it were only cheap enough. That it can be produced at a moderate cost has now been demonstrated.

As to have it ready for this new steel, Messrs. Shaw and Justice of Philadelphia have brought out a "dead-stroke hammer," which exceeds the ordinary steam-hammer, by the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be worked. It is a simple machine. Three of these hammers can be kept going with the steam required for a single ordinary hammer, and their operation is so easy, that such one can be managed by "any body."

A new black aniline varnish is now manufactured in France, composed of twelve grammes of aniline base, three grammes of fuchsin, and eight grammes of naphthalene yellow, all dissolved in a litre of alcohol by agitation during ten or twelve hours. One coat of this varnish makes a white article as black as ebony.

Mr. B. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, has invented a steam-engine which requires no piston, crank, or steam-chest, but operates by centrifugal force, with but little friction, and which makes fifteen hundred revolutions in a minute. On which we remark, that a centrifugal steam-engine is not a new thing. There was one exhibited some years ago at the Polytechnic Institution; and we once saw another at a Berkshire iron foundry. But neither of them could do real hard work.

It is known to fire insurance offices that houses have been set on fire by the burning of sulphur pastilles for disinfection. The sulphur as it consumes forms a small liquid pool of fire, which, if not watched, would spread, and set the house on fire. To guard against this danger, Mr. W. L. Scott has invented a harmless kind of sulphur pastille, in which the sulphur is mixed with a quantity of Paris charcoal, a little nitre, and dough made of wheat-flour. Thus prepared, the pastille burns slowly and evenly without forming a pool of liquid fire, and can be easily extinguished if required.

There is geographical news from north and south. The Prussian exploring ship did not get up to the North Pole; and the expedition is expected to arrive at Zanzibar, if not in England, by the end of the year. The German explorers did nothing but sail up to 81° of north latitude, where they were stopped by ice, and then came home, believing that their ship had been nearer to the pole than any other. Perhaps by this time they have discovered their mistake, for it is on record that English and Dutch ships have sailed up to 82° and that Scoresby once reached 81° 30', and could have gone farther, had discovery been his object, for the sea was open to the north. No party of explorers, however, ambitious, that go out and home in a single season, and fears to spend a winter in the ice, can hope to penetrate to the pole.

Venus is again boiling over, thereby keeping up the character of the year, which for earthquakes, storms, and volcanic phenomena has been exceedingly remarkable. And while this disturbance is going on by the Bay of Naples, word comes from the South Sea that the south-eastern end of New Zealand is sinking, and has gone down from eight inches to eight feet. This may be an oscillatory movement; and, if so, geologists will in time hear that the same coast is rising. Some years ago, in a report of the Royal Society, the British Association, Mr. Robert Mallet stated that earthquake phenomena are periodic; that a weak disturbance occurs about the middle of the century, and a violent disturbance, outbreak, and upheaval take place between the sixteenth and eighteenth years. As regards the present century this statement is fully borne out by the facts.

Accounts of the total eclipse of the sun of August 18, have been coming in for some weeks past from India and other places in the East, and are now printed in the publications of the Royal Society and the Astronomical Society. Owing to the season, the observations made in India were defective in some important particulars; but some good spectroscopic observations were made, and, as astronomers believe, throw light on the constitution of the red protuberances, as they are called. In a few weeks, when the astronomers of Europe shall have made their observations, they will know what are the real scientific results derivable from the whole sum of observations. At Labuan and on the coast of Borneo, the weather was beautifully clear, and the observations were made in company with officers of the Raffles surveying ship, and had an excellent view of the eclipse. The total obscuration lasted more than six minutes. Birds went to roost, the stars appeared, and the Government Heralds began to utter their notes; "the sky was of a dark leaden blue, the trees looked almost black, and for a few seconds nothing could be seen except objects quite close to the observer." The Government Heralds were fortunate enough to see some of the red protuberances with the naked eye, and his report of the phenomenon is an interesting complement to the strictly scientific observations.

As regards these protuberances, some astronomers have been trying to invent an instrument by which they could be seen at all times, in clear weather, without waiting for an eclipse. And Mr. Lockyer now announces, in a brief note to the Royal Society, that he has seen one of them, and taken an observation. The protuberance was of a reddish color, and was situated in the middle of the spectrum. This is a very significant fact, and we may believe that it will lead to new results in physical science. A minor fact remains to be noticed: three more of the protuberances have been discovered, whereby the total number is brought up to one hundred and one. During the past twenty-three years, four have been added to the list in each year.

Our soldiers and sailors may be congratulated on the cooking apparatus invented for their use by Commander Warren of the Royal Navy. With this, as the inventor states, the hands are cooked without coming into immediate contact with steam, steam, or fire. The meat is put into an inner chamber, the outer case of which is heated by steam, or water kept at boiling point, and is cooked entirely in its own vapour. None of its nutritious properties are allowed to escape, nor one particle to be wasted. A joint of meat, weighing fourteen pounds, cooked in one of the "cookers" as the cooking pots are called—when weighed with the gravy that had run from it, was found to have lost four ounces only. The difference between this and the loss by cooking in the ordinary way is obvious. With this apparatus, eight pounds of coal, dinner can be cooked for one hundred and twenty men; not a dinner of one kind only, but including puddings, soups, joints, puddings, and stews, with the requisite vegetables, and the stove by which all this is accomplished is three feet seven inches high, two feet two inches wide, and one foot six inches deep. It is made of iron, and is mounted on four legs, and is so constructed that it can be moved in which the various operations are, at the same time, carried on.—Chambers.

Dr. Baury, of the *Native Virginian*, wants a collector, and thus describes the sort of man required for that position. Judging from the outline required, collecting that station in the State must be dangerous as well as difficult. Hear him. "I want, at this office, an able-bodied, hard-favored, bad-tempered, not-to-be-puffed-up-and-not-to-be-backed-down, free-lance, young man, with a good deal of money, to furnish his own horse, saddle, bag, pistol, whiskey, bowie-knife, and cowhide. We will furnish the employment. So such we promise constant and laborious employment."

Navy chase your own hat when it blows off in a gale of wind; just stand still, and you will presently see half a dozen persons in pursuit of it. When one has captured it, walk leisurely towards the town, with a graceful acknowledgment, and replace on your head; he will invariably say as if you had done him a favor. Try it.

## THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH ON THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

On Tuesday, 29th December, the Bishop of Peterborough preached a sermon on the occasion of the opening of a new Church (St. Luke's) in Leicester, from the 3rd verse of the 18th chapter of St. Matthew. Subsequently, his lordship was present at a collection at the Bell Hotel, which was presided over by Mr. W. U. Heygate, and at which a distinguished company of the laity and clergy of the town and country was present, including Mr. A. Pell, M.P., and Mr. S. W. Clowes, M.P. The chairman, in the eulogistic terms, proposed "The health of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and the United Church of England and Ireland." In responding to the toast,

The Bishop said he very deeply felt the importance of that first meeting between himself as the Bishop of Peterborough, and so many of the clergy and laity of Leicester. It was quite impossible for him to come to or hear of that town and not feel it really was the most important part of the work of the Bishop of the diocese. He felt that Peterborough, through its supposed superiority, dignity, and height, might be called the head of the diocese; that certainly Leicester, with its vigorous circulation and strong life, must be regarded as the heart of the diocese, and he felt that it was in the great towns like Leicester that, above all other places, the Bishop must feel that a very large portion of his future work was cut out for him. What he did feel very strongly about the Church of England at this time was this—that their great aim, their great difficulty, was to be strong in great towns. (Applause.) They all felt, whether they liked it or not, that the great towns were ruling England, that socially, morally, and politically their influence was increasing year after year, for good or for evil. He should be the last man to undervalue the immense importance of country parishes, and of the English Church in the country parishes in England. If any man wanted to see the glory, the strength, and the beauty of the English Church in one of the strongest and holiest aspects, he should go through the English country districts and see the country parsonage and the country church. It was a very beautiful thing, and it would be an evil hour for England when she lost the strength and beauty of her country religious and parochial life. But he felt that there was also this truth to be remembered, that in the great towns the English Church had a work to do quite distinct from her work in her country parishes, and that her work in the country parishes was as yet more complete and had a stronger and deeper basis than her work in the great towns had come to be. It was perfectly genuine why. It was comparatively easy for a good parson with a good squire living in the parish to manage the parish by himself, and to be the happy leader and almost king of the parish. But when they went into the great towns, with their deep surging and busy life, away to and fro with every impulse of thought and opinion—when they found that great, active, fervid, eager, noisy, earnest town life, they had altogether a different state of things. The great object of the English Church in the great towns was to gain that great multitude to win to its own stable, quiet, earnest, deep religious feeling; it was the great mission of the English Church to do that. Without speaking one word of disrespect, or unduly of any other religious community—and very far from him as Bishop of that diocese, to sound one word of strife or needless hostility on the occasion of his first coming among them—but in all honesty he must declare his belief that their nation's Church had a reason for its existence; and the reason was that it could best do from constitution, nature, and history the great work of the nation. There was this in the English Church which at this moment specially fitted it to compete with the great work of winning great towns. It was that in the great towns the English Church still maintained the territorial and parochial principle; that was to say, she still maintained this principle, that in a parish there should be a pastor who should have the cure of souls in that parish. He did not think that anyone could look into the great towns, and not see that those towns were more and more threatened with that evil—the separation of the rich from the poor—the separation of the man who had made his money from the men who were making their money. The tendency of the comfortable and prosperous manufacturer was to go out into the suburbs, to have his snug and comfortable little house, and to leave the busy murky hive of industry more and more to those who were toiling in it. This was a dangerous fact in the history of any nation, and there could be no more evil thing for the English nation than that it should break up into separate classes—that those who worked and those who lived by their work should stand far apart from each other, and be estranged from each other. He believed that the English Church, still placed in the midst of these facts, was a man who was socially the equal of the rich man, and a man who was the spiritual equal and the friend of the poor man; a man who had the right to draw the poor man's cause in the rich man's drawing-room; a man who was privileged to bear the rich man's gift to the poor man's home, was an inalienable blessing. And he trusted the time would never come when the English nation would have to calculate these blessings by the misery of the loss of them. The English Church was specially called by her mission and by her claim to be a national Church—and she had no right to call herself a national Church if she did not gird herself to do the work and meet the claims and demands of the nation; but by the very fact of her claiming to be a national Church she took upon herself that great work, a work which he held to be eminently the work of the English Church of the 19th century—the welding together of the dispersed and estranged classes of society, and bringing the Gospel of Christ and the brotherhood of Christ to be a living, present, and certain fact to the rich and poor in the midst of the 19th century. A town minister should be active, experimental, and perhaps it would not hurt him if he had a little impulse. The staid world of the country would not do so well in the impulsive, eager, hasty life of a town. A town minister should be genial, kindly, many-manly. He did not think a dyspeptic, nervous, shy man was fit for a town. A town minister should be a kindly man, ready to think of new plans from day to day for the working of his parish. He believed that in every parish in their great towns there should be a considerable amount of elasticity in their work, and, at the same time, they should adhere strictly to the great principles which they all held in common. He could not wish for a better motto for the Church in Leicester than what he first saw when he came into the town. He saw written up on a large factory "Elastic Web." (Laughter.) He took it that elastic web meant a good deal; it meant something

that covered and protected—something warm and comfortable, and that fitted well; yet, nevertheless, it had a certain amount of elasticity, and it would admit of a certain amount of stretching without breaking. On the other hand, by the very fact that it was elastic, it had a certain amount of restraint and restriction about it, and was not altogether a loose garment to be blown about by every wind, but it fitted comfortably and pressed enough to make us feel a proper restraint, yet it was warm and was large enough to admit of the free play of the limbs. They could not better describe what the Church of a great, busy, active, onward nation like England should be than by saying that it should be an elastic web—the elastic covering of the nation. He earnestly hoped they would make it more and more so. He believed from his heart and soul that the Church of England was the true living Church of the 19th century as much as it was in the first, and that the promise of the Divine Founder of their religion held good still—that He was with His nation to the end of the world. He believed that with all its wants and sorrows, all its shame, its sins, its trials and difficulties, as much as He was with the Church in the first century, if they were only faithful to Him and believed in His presence and realised it, and worked out that belief in their daily life. He was not one of those who believed that 1700 years ago the Church was absolutely stereotyped in all its machinery, and was fossilised then, and that there was nothing old but he stuck to, and nothing new to be done in the 19th century. He believed they must exaggerate the worship of the past on the one hand and the worship of the present on the other hand; but it did not always follow that because their ancestors were wise that what they found to be wise in their day was necessarily wise and good in the present day. On the contrary, because they were wise men and selected some machinery—he was not speaking of the Divine and eternal truths that were unchangeable—it did not follow, or rather it did follow, that because their discipline and their machinery was the very best for their day, if they wisely selected it, for that very reason it would not in all probability be the best for these days. If it thoroughly fitted the past, the probability was that it would not as thoroughly fit the present; therefore, he said that his great wisdom was to adhere to the old truths that never changed, and that, while adhering to the broad landmarks and discipline of national Church government that were wise, good, and true, and because they were wise, good, and true they were always so—he believed that their great difficulty as well as their great wisdom would be to reconcile the past and the future in all things non-essential, and the constant adaptation of the Church and her machinery, discipline, government, and organisation, and the gathering together of her laity and clergy in the councils of the Church. He believed that their great difficulty lay in a difficult thing, they needed the practical wisdom and Churchmanship of their laity as much as they needed the trained and disciplined theological instincts of the clergy—in adapting the present of the Church of England to the traditions and doctrines of the past, and the needs of the future. That was their great task. He earnestly desired them always to remember that this was his task, and he desired them always to remember that he could not succeed in that task except in so far as he was helped by the labour of every good lay and clerical Churchman in the diocese. If he had won any favour of acceptance among them as yet, he earnestly hoped, and it would be just, to place it to the credit, not of himself but the Church in the diocese, and the more he could win of their esteem and regard, the more it would be his earnest desire to deserve both, the more they and he would be able to do their common labour, their common counsel, and self-sacrifice into the great treasury of Christ's Church in this country. (Applause.)—*Weekly Messenger*.

## SKETCH OF THE NEW PREMIER.

WILLIAM PEARCE Gladstone was born on the 25th of December, 1809, and is son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., an eminent Liverpool merchant. In 1834 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury under Sir Robert Peel, and on the failure of the Hon. S. Wortley to obtain his seat when appointed by the Government to the Colonies, Mr. Gladstone was transferred to the vacant office, which he held until the resignation of his chief in the spring of 1835. In 1841 he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. In this situation he became the right hand of the Government. His acquaintance with mercantile affairs enabled him to enter into the discussion of the most complicated commercial questions, and his literary ability and oratorical powers lent to his views a force and eloquence of which few of his contemporaries were capable. He held office as President of the Board of Trade for two years; as Colonial Secretary he supported Sir Robert Peel in 1846 in his Free-trade measures; and in 1847 became M.P. for Oxford University. Having held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Aberdeen and Palmerston, he resigned. Mr. Gladstone's acceptance, under Lord Derby, of a mission to the Ionian Islands has been the topic of much comment and some little censure. Lord Derby's Government, formed in 1858, giving way in the following year, Lord Palmerston was recalled to the helm of affairs; and in the constitution of his Ministry appointed Mr. Gladstone once more Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Gladstone married in 1839 the eldest daughter of the late Sir S. R. Glynn, Bart. In the same year he published a work, "The State in Relation to the Church," which Macaulay subjected to a trenchant criticism. The book was followed by another, "Church Principles considered in their Historical Aspect." What-ever difference of opinion might exist respecting the principles of these works their publication stamped their author as one of the few original writers of the age. Mr. Gladstone's "Letters on the State of the Neapolitan Prisons," addressed to Lord Aberdeen, gave convincing evidence that however much he might sympathise with what are called High Church principles, a wide gap separated him from the creatures of sacerdotal tyranny. These letters produced a powerful sensation, and were first published. The productions of Mr. Gladstone as a pen in the field of controversy and politics have been exceedingly numerous, and we subjoin the titles of his principal books and pamphlets not already referred to:—

"The Roman State from 1815 to 1850," translated from the Italian, 1851; "Translations by Lord Lyttelton and W. B. Gladstone," 1863; "Church and State," 1851; "On the Place of Honour in Classical Education" (Oxford Essays), 1857; "The Ultimate Principle of Religious Liberty, the Philosophical Argument, with a Review of the Controversy as con-

ducted on Grounds of Reason and Expediency in the Writings of Locke," 1866; "Address on the Place of Ancient Greece in the Providential Order of the World, delivered before the University of Edinburgh," 1865; "Historical Remarks on the Royal Supremacy." In addition to the above works, we find Mr. Gladstone's name attached to about twenty addresses, speeches, and lectures on the subject of finance, the Neapolitan prisons, modern Greece and the Ionian Islands, Church and State, religion, education, &c. Amongst prayers from the Litany arranged for Family Use, 1845. Most of the works enumerated appeared in the form of pamphlets, and we do not find that they have been collected in any one particular edition. "The Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age" appeared in three volumes 8vo. in 1858.

His contributions on "Eccles Homo" to "Good Words" are almost the latest of Mr. Gladstone's controversial writings; and the Chapter of an Autobiography, "the last, but a sort of apology for changes in the author's past theological opinions. This latter work has attracted as much public attention as any one of Mr. Gladstone's previous writings, the subject being peculiarly appropos to the great political question of the hour, namely, the Irish Church Establishment.—*Morning Advertiser*.

## THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

(From a Correspondent of the Times.)

THE last great monopoly which the improvidence and reckless favouritism of Charles II. inflicted upon the commercial world is the Hudson's Bay Company, the last of the great monopolies which claim the absolute proprietorship of about one-third of the American continent, have at last been cited to appear before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and called upon to show cause why they should not surrender all their lands and possessions in America, except a few trading posts, to the Imperial Government, in order that they may be immediately transferred to the new Canadian Dominion. Towards the close of the last session a bill was passed, almost without notice or discussion, to enable Her Majesty to accept a surrender of the lands, &c., of the company, and for admitting the same into the Dominion of Canada. In the Act of Confederation of 1867 provision is also made for the transfer of the North-West territory and Rupert's Land to Canada. The expediency of the arrangement which these two Acts contemplate no one seems to dispute. Why, then, it may be asked, are the Hudson's Bay Company still in session, and 40,000,000 of acres of valuable land still withheld from settlement and cultivation? The answer is, that this company demands as the price of releasing their hold upon the territory a million of pounds sterling, with large reservations of land and other advantages, and no one can be found willing to pay the money. The Imperial Government, of course, repudiate all liability. Indeed, a clause was inserted in the Act of last session that in the arrangements contemplated, "no charge should be imposed upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom." The Canadian Government contented, in the first place, that the Winnipeg Basin, in which lies the fertile belt, was not covered by the so-called charter of the company, that it was excluded by an express exception in the charter of all lands in the possession of "the subjects of any other Christian Prince or State." It is, they contend, capable of proof that the Governor of Nouvelle France had formally taken possession of this country in the name of his Royal master several years before the charter of the company, and that French trading posts were established on the shores of Lake Winnipeg at least 100 years before the Hudson's Bay Company attempted to occupy the country, or to claim it as a part of their chartered territory. They say further, that it would be a monstrous injustice to tax the Canadian people for this large sum, who have little, if any, more interest in the settlement of that vast region in the Far West than the people of England. Equally with emigrants from Canada our surplus population may there find generations to come ample room for their energies and happy homes for their families, under institutions to which they have been accustomed, with the old flag over their heads to remind them that they are still within reach of England's protecting arm. This great territory, on the Canadian theory, is the common property of the Empire, won on the heights of Abraham in 1759 from its gallant owners, the French, and by solemn treaty made part of the British Dominion in the New World. It has been covered since the commencement of the present century by a company of fur traders, who falsely publish to the world that the country was unfit for occupation except as a hunting ground, thus deceiving the British Government and people, securing themselves against disturbance in their wrongful possession, and retarding for many years the march of civilisation towards the Far West. What possible claim, the Canadians ask, can such persons set up for compensation, either on legal, equitable, or moral grounds, for the surrender of that which is the common inheritance of all her Majesty's subjects?

We confess there is much to be said for this view of the case. We think it would be well, unless some compromise is speedily made, to submit the question of the company's claims to a competent judicial tribunal. Let the western and southern boundaries of Rupert's Land be determined if possible, and the solution of all the questions will not be difficult. We believe this country was discovered by Lord Westbury when he was Attorney-General, but unfortunately has never been adopted. The subject will not brook delay. The Americans are pushing their settlements up to the boundary line. The inhabitants of Red River, who outnumber by thousands the company's servants, are growing impatient, and demand a constitutional and stable Government. If they do not get it from Canada or England, who could blame them if they declared their independence and sought an alliance with their immediate neighbours, with whom already their chief trade is carried on? The Hudson's Bay Company, whatever their territorial claims may be, are effects as a governing power. Their authority is not respected, their orders and ordinances are not obeyed, and they are without the means to enforce them. We are told that the Company admit the doubtful character of their title to the Red River country by hesitating to punish criminals, and giving to settlers leases with numerous conditions favourable to the Company instead of free deeds for their lands. This is a state of things which ought not, in the interests of humanity and civilisation, in the interests of the British nation, and especially in the interests of the landless poor of the mother country and of the new dominion, a speedy settlement must be made with the fur traders, and those rich valleys and prairies of the North-West, which are now locked up as a preserve

for wild animals, be thrown open to the enterprising cultivators of the soil.

We understand that the Duke of Buckingham has made some progress in the negotiations provided for by the Act of last Session. He summoned representatives from the Canadian Government to advise and assist him. Sir George E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, and Hon. William McDougall, Minister of Public Works, are now in this country as a delegation from the Canadian Government, in obedience to his summons. They have come to arrange, if possible, the terms on which the transfer of all the lands and territories claimed by the company—Rupert's Land, as well as the North-Western territories, may be accomplished. As it is not disputed that the company have a good title—assuming their charter to be valid as respects the grant of land—to a considerable tract of country round Hudson's Bay, and as it is desirable that the authority of the Government of the new dominion should cover the whole of British America, there is something to be purchased which the company can rightfully sell, and perhaps in the purchase of this territory the means may be found to extinguish without further delay their claims everywhere.

The resignation of the Ministry has arrested the negotiations, which it is understood were going on with some prospect of success. This is, perhaps, to be regretted. It will detain the Canadian Ministers until the new Government is installed and in working order. But from the well-known views of Mr. Gladstone, as expressed in the report which he proposed for the adoption of the Hudson's Bay Committee of 1857, the new Government will not be adverse to the views and policy which these gentlemen have come here to advocate.

COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT, M. JULES FAYRE, AND THE LATE M. BERRYER.

Two or three days before M. BERRYER's death M. de Montalembert wrote to him the following letter:—

"Reche-en-Breny, Cote d'Or, November 29.

"Illustrious Confrere and Dearest Friend,—I learn, as well as all France, that you are suffering from illness, and as well as all France, I am deeply grieved at it. Disabled by my own sad condition from testifying to you in person my cordial solicitude, I cannot resist the desire of addressing you these lines. I desire to tell you that I have not forgotten you, that I am with you, that I pray with you, and for you. Like many others more worthy of being heard than myself, I ask of God that your days may be prolonged, not for yourself, but for the honour and example of your poor country, which needs an intellect like yours. Besides these wishes, which are shared by all the honest men of France, I have a personal motive which attaches me to you more especially,—that of gratitude.

"I have never forgotten—I never shall forget—all that you have been to me, when, twice arrested before the Tribunal for having indirectly attacked the Second Empire, in 1854 and 1858, I had the distinguished honour of being defended and avowed by you. Now, especially the recollection of that voice, the most eloquent, the most pathetic of our age, which rose so high and so far for so poor a client as myself, penetrates me with one emotion, and a gratitude which words cannot sufficiently express.

"If I do not venture to say that I am the most grateful and the most devoted of your friends, I may at least affirm that I am the most afflicted. For the last three years with an incurable infirmity, I have from my own suffering and deeper sympathy for yours. You will then, I am sure, disdain this from a heart which is entirely yours, which admires you and loves you with the most ardent, the most tender, and the most assiduous attention.

"CHARLES DE MONTALEMBERT."

Jules Favre, too, who professes to belong to the ultra-Democratic party, and the most opposed to that of Berryer, has written a letter to the *Journal L'Electeur* on the same subject, from which the following is an extract:—

"M. Berryer was one of those characters that impart to their country a glory which no one would think of contesting. He was a party man, and yet he was above all parties. His fidelity to a defeated cause did not spring from obstinacy or fanaticism; he devoted his life to it, but he kept his independence. To speak truly he was the champion of right and of liberty. He had witnessed the end of the First Empire, and the aversion which that regime inspired him with never left him. No one ever abhorred arbitrary rule and tyranny more than he did; and it was in combating them that he pronounced his most magnificent speeches. But the qualities which won for him a career so brilliant and so just were nothing in comparison with the treasures of his heart. These were revealed often in spite of himself in sudden effusions which laid bare the exquisite sensibility of his genius. This was the source of his power. You felt yourself subjugated by his spirit even more than by the charm of his goodness, and you were so quickly brought to love him that you no longer thought of resisting him. For my own part, I regret that I had been so long without knowing him. Cherishing convictions which often seemed opposite to his, placed in a camp which exchanged defiance with him, it was only by little and by little that I saw these obstacles, and feel towards him affection which was as sincere as my admiration had always been. Such is, too often, the result of political divisions, which keep us at a distance, condemn us to be unjust to each other, and sometimes we are astonished at our error when there is no longer time to repair it. I have not, however, any regret of this kind as regards Berryer; and since the time of the Legislative Assembly I have felt towards him an attachment which has never since diminished. I was happy and proud to see him at the head of our order (of advocates), whose interests he so well upheld, and whose duties he so well taught. I had the good fortune to represent the Bar, and to place upon that venerable but the noble crown which half-a-century of glorious success had consecrated. Finally, I was among the foremost to applaud him in the French Tribune, of which he will remain the eternal honour. He reappeared in it with all his irrefragable grandeur; his ardour, tempered by years, seemed to be an internal force which he was unwilling any more to use. He took the lead of all of us, not only by his talent, but, still more, by the calm and serenity of his soul. He forgot the sufferings which had already shaken him in order to fulfil to the very last the mission which his conscience and his patriotism imposed upon him. Thus, his last act was a protest on behalf of right and against force; and nothing was wanting to the glory of the illustrious patriot on his death-bed—not even the insults of official blasphemers."

This last phrase refers to his subscription to the Brechin monument and the letter which accompanied it, and also to the wantonly disrespectful terms in which the *Journal Le Pays* spoke of him. The merits, public and private,

of a man must indeed, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, be great, which elicit from political adversaries and from friends and admirers alike such testimony, and which also bring down upon him the vituperation of those whose blame or whose praise is alike worthless.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—Taking into consideration the many adverse circumstances under which the Indian railways were constructed, it cannot be denied that the works are on the whole satisfactory. Certain imperfections there are, and doubtless have been, as brought to our notice from time to time in these brief and sometimes startling statements, which, under the head of telegraphic news from India, convey to us in a condensed, and occasionally, indeed, in a highly intensified form, all the intelligence of Eastern events which most of us ever care to know. But in justice to the men who have made the lines, it is well to base in mind the extent of the works of which such failures form an inconsiderable fraction. It is also only fair to reflect on the obstacles encountered in their construction. Above all, the obstacles offered by a climate in which winter snows of each year so late is available to assist in the consolidation of earthworks; where the drying up of the streams and wells renders it often necessary to carry for a distance, on the backs of men or of cattle, every drop of water wanted for the mortar of a bridge or retaining-wall, and where the scarce and valuable fluid is apt to be used in slaking the thirst rather than in mending the cracks of the works of which such failures form an inconsiderable fraction. It is also only fair to reflect on the obstacles encountered in their construction. 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